

HURL INFANTRY
AGAINST LINES
ON TWO POINTS

Germans Make Frenzied Efforts to Regain Ground Lost Between Berny and Chaumes South of the Somme, and French Held Their Gains Everywhere

ALSO TRY TO REGAIN
ON VERDUN FRONT

Here, as at the Other Place, the Attack Was Unsuccessful, According to the Official Statement Issued at Paris To-day—Intense Bombardment Preceded Assaults

Paris, Sept. 8.—Renewed and particularly violent attacks were made by the Germans on the Somme front last night in an effort to regain the ground which was won by the French, the war office announced to-day, but the German assaults were futile, the French holding their ground everywhere. The German attacks were made in strong force on the front between Berny and Chaumes, south of the Somme, and the fighting was especially heavy between Verdun-dovillers and Chaumes. The German preceded their infantry assaults with intense bombardments.

The Germans also made an effort to regain the ground won yesterday by the French on the Verdun front between the Vaux-Chapelle wood and the Chenois, where nearly a mile of German first line positions were carried. The official report says that the German onslaughts were unsuccessful.

BRITISH REVERT
TO TRENCH RAIDING

According to Official Statement Issued in London, They Inflicted Severe Losses on the Occupants.

London, Sept. 8.—British troops southwest of Lille last night raided German trenches southwest of Guinchy, inflicting severe losses on the occupants, the British official statement to-day says.

THREE PORTS SURRENDERED.

British Continue to Make Gains in German East Africa.

London, Sept. 8.—The ports of Kilwa Kivine and Kilwa Kisi Wani, in German East Africa, respectively 150 and 175 miles south of Dar-Es-Salaam, have surrendered to the British under threat of bombardment, according to an official statement issued last night giving details of the recent surrender of Dar-Es-Salaam. The statement says:

"At dawn of the third of September a naval attack by British forces in Whaters in conjunction with a heavy bombardment of enemy positions north of the town from the direction of Bagamoyo was followed by the landing at Konduchi and in Mwanza bay. The enemy evacuated Dar-Es-Salaam, which was occupied by combined naval and military forces, the British colors being hoisted with full honors. The town, except for the portions occupied by the German troops, was virtually undamaged.

"On the 7th British naval forces and marines with military landing parties occupied the ports of Kilwa Kivine and Kilwa Kisi Wani, which surrendered under threat of a naval bombardment."

BIG OFFENSIVE
NOW UNDER WAY
BY THE RUSSIANS

Bulgarian and German Front Under Attack From the Danube to the Black Sea, Says Despatch Received in Rome.

London, Sept. 8.—The beginning of a great battle in southeastern Rumania, where the Russians have taken the offensive against the Bulgarians and the Germans, is reported in a Rome despatch given out by the Wireless Press. The struggle is now under way over the whole front in Dobruja between the Danube and the Black sea, and the fighting is particularly desperate near Balchik on the Black sea coast, about 10 miles north of the Bulgarian frontier. This information, the despatch says, was received in Rome from Petrograd.

TWO BRITISH MACHINES LOST.

But Official Statement Declares Squadron Did Much Damage.

London, Sept. 8.—The British official communication issued shortly before midnight says:

"Yesterday our air machines bombed an important railway junction on the enemy's lines, causing great damage to the station and rolling stock. One of the enemy's aeroplanes was bombed. One machine was destroyed on the ground and other damage was done. Many other points of military importance were bombed. Some good work was done from low altitudes in locating positions reached by our troops.

"Three hostile machines were wrecked and four others driven out in a damaged condition. Two of our machines are missing."

ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

Hughes Given a Great Reception by Maine Crowd.

Portland, Me., Sept. 8.—Charles E. Hughes told a New England audience yesterday that he would rather stand for the principle of reason in legislation and go down to defeat than to yield "one jot or tittle" of it and become president of the United States.

Before five crowded audiences in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine the nominee assailed the administration vigorously for the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law. He called it "not an eight-hour law, but a wage law," said that it was passed confederally in ignorance of the facts, asserted that while it had been said in its favor that society favored the eight-hour day, society had nothing to do with the measure, and declared emphatically that "that kind of virus in our life" would bring the nation to disaster in the end.

Mr. Hughes' first appearance in New England was marked by cheering crowds, packed houses from which many were turned away, street demonstrations and, here in Portland last night, by an old-fashioned torchlight parade. Much of the day was spent in motor cars and the nominee reached this city, travel-stained and weary, to face an audience in the city hall auditorium.

Arriving at the auditorium, Mr. Hughes spoke from the platform where Raymond Robins, chairman of the Progressive national convention at Chicago, had just told the audience why he was no longer a Democrat or a Progressive and why he supported the Republican ticket. Previously, the nominee had spoken at Beverly, Mass., Hampton Beach and Portsmouth, N. H., and York Harbor, Me. In each address he assailed the administration for the enactment of the Adamson law.

"It is because I am so solicitous," he told an audience in the town house yard at York Harbor, "with respect to the progress to be made in industrial co-operation and advancement of labor that I deeply deplore, in the name of labor, in the name of justice, in the name of American ideals, the surrender of the executive and Congress to force, instead of permitting reason to reign."

"There is one thing, however, which we must always maintain and that is that there shall be no action on the part of our elected representatives, no action whatever, taken under pressure and under dictation before we know what the facts are and what justice requires."

"I would rather stand with that principle and be defeated than yield one jot or tittle of it to get into office. In his speech last night, Mr. Hughes reiterated this declaration and added that when a fundamental principle such as the 'reign of reason' was involved there was only one thing to do and that was to 'stop right there until fundamental principle is again established.'"

In addition to his attack on the administration in connection with the passage of the Adamson law, Mr. Hughes reiterated his stand on the tariff, efficiency of government, the merit system, protection of American rights and other issues of the campaign.

"ABSOLUTELY JUST"

Is Fairbanks' Characterization of Charles E. Hughes.

Kittery, Me., Sept. 8.—Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for vice-president, in an address here last night urged the election of Republican candidates in order to restore the protective tariff and guard against a European industrial invasion after the war.

Mr. Fairbanks' only reference to President Wilson was criticism for repudiating the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform.

"One term of a Democratic administration is one too many," he said. The speaker characterized the country's present depression in Maine during the summer of 1914 and predicted similar conditions after the war, unless the Underwood tariff was repealed and more stringent protective measures were substituted.

Mr. Fairbanks described Mr. Hughes, the Republican nominee for president, as a man who was "absolutely just" and one who could be depended upon to "think first and act afterward" and not "act first and think afterward," as he claimed the Democratic administration had during its four years in power.

CENTRAL POWERS WIN.

Captured Rumanian Fortress and Three Seaports.

London, Sept. 8.—An undated Bulgarian official report received to-day says that Bulgarian and German forces invading eastern Rumania have captured the fortress of Dobruja and three seaports. The occupation of Orsova by the Rumanians was conceded in the statement.

FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Violent Artillery Exchanges Are Taking Place.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Violent artillery fighting is under way on the front in Greek Macedonia, the war office announced to-day. The principal engagements are in progress on the Struma front in the region of Mount Beles and in the vicinity of Lake Doiran.

ATTACKED REPEATEDLY.

But Russians Succeeded in Holding Their Positions.

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 8.—Russian troops which have crossed the Drina river north of Divsk were attacked repeatedly by the Germans yesterday, the war office announced, but succeeded in holding the captured positions.

Mica in 1915.

The quantity of sheet mica, rough trimmed and cut, produced in the United States in 1915 is smaller than that for any of the twelve preceding years but the value of the product is the highest ever recorded. Statistics collected by the United States geological survey, department of the interior, recently published, show that high prices have produced a prosperous condition in the mica-mining industry in certain parts of the country, so that, as one correspondent in the South writes: "Everybody and their children are digging for mica."

CONGRESS ENDS
LONG SESSION
AMID DISPUTE

Democrats Point to a Long Series of Legislative Enactment, Including the National Defense Program Calling for \$600,000,000 Appropriation

SESSION WASTEFUL,
SAY REPUBLICANS

Just Before Adjournment, Both Houses Accepted the Conference Report on the Emergency Revenue Bill, and Senate Ratified the Danish West Indies Purchase Treaty

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—Only a small proportion of the members of Congress were on hand to-day to watch the first session of the 64th Congress, which began last December, die. Most had hurried to their homes after the late sessions last night or even days before; and a month after the political campaign closes in November they must return for a short session.

Last night both houses accepted the conference report on the emergency revenue bill and the Senate ratified the Danish West Indies purchase treaty and the deficiency appropriation bill was also approved. To-day's session was necessitated only by the need of time to reprint the measure in proper form for signature.

In the closing addresses, while awaiting the arrival of President Wilson, references to the long program of legislative achievement, dominated chiefly by national defense preparations at a cost of more than \$600,000,000, were made. The Democrats lauded the record of the session and commended it to the country, while the Republicans alleged waste and extravagance in spite of the appropriations for defense.

The two houses adjourned sine die at 9:59 a. m.

When the gavel fell Congress had directed reorganization and re-equipment of the army and navy for defense of the country at the unprecedented cost of \$655,000,000, with authorizations that will increase the total in three years to nearly \$800,000,000. With all other expenditures, appropriations were brought to the grand total of \$1,437,583,682, the greatest aggregate in the country's history and exceeding that for the last fiscal year by more than \$500,000,000.

Expenditures necessitated by preparedness and the calling into action of military forces to meet the Mexican emergency demanded revenue legislation in the closing days of the session. Congress responded by doubling the normal tax on incomes, creating an inheritance tax, munitions tax and miscellaneous excise taxes to raise \$295,000,000 and by direct sale of \$130,000,000 Panama canal bonds.

Congress established a tariff commission; a government shipping board to rehabilitate the American merchant marine; a workmen's compensation commission to administer a new uniform compensation law; a farm loan banking system; a child labor law; enlarged the system of self-government in the Philippines and enacted many other important laws which had been contemplated by the administration.

The session was disturbed throughout by frequently recurring threats of foreign complications from the European war and imminence at one time of a diplomatic break with Germany; interference with American mails and commerce, invasion of American soil and killing of Americans by Mexican bandits; and danger of actual war with Mexico.

Later in the session trouble arose in the Senate over the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to succeed the late Justice Lamar as a member of the supreme court. Weeks of investigation and deliberation by the judiciary committee ended in confirmation of Mr. Brandeis by a large majority.

In the week before adjournment Congress was occupied with legislation which prevented a threatened nation-wide railroad strike. President Wilson after futile negotiations with officials of the railroads and railroad brotherhoods, submitted the controversy to Congress, recommending legislation to avert the strike and to prevent such emergencies from arising in the future.

After a week of consideration, during which the president visited the capital daily, conferring with administration leaders, a bill was passed to establish an eight-hour day as a basis for pay of railroad workers, the present rate of pay for 10 hours' work not to be reduced and the men to receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, pending an investigation by a special commission into the effect of the eight-hour day on railroad revenues.

Most important legislative enactments of the session, exclusive of laws for national defense, included the following:

Government ship law: Appropriating \$50,000,000 to operate ships in foreign and coastwise trade when unable to lease them to individuals or private corporations.

Child labor law: Denying interstate commerce to products of mines and quarries employing children under 16 years of age and factories, mills, canneries and other establishments employing children under 14 years.

Rural credits law: Establishing a farm loan board in control of a system of farm loan mortgage banks.

Workmen's compensation law: Providing uniform sick and accident benefits for employees of the federal government and benefits to dependents in case of death.

Emergency revenue law: Providing for doubling the normal income tax on the lowest class, making an additional surtax ranging from 1 per cent on that portion of incomes exceeding \$20,000 to 13 per cent on amount of incomes in excess of \$2,000,000; levying a graduated tax of 1 to 10 per cent on inheritances ranging from \$50,000 to \$5,000,000; a 10 per cent net profit tax on manufacturers of munitions; a license tax on actually invested capital stock of corporations; a 10 per cent surtax on the \$99,000 wine, beer and liquor excise taxes and miscellaneous stamp taxes.

Good roads law: Providing for cooperative federal aid to the states for construction of highways, and appropriating \$75,000,000 to be spent in five years.

Postal savings law: Amendment increasing the amount which individuals may deposit from \$500 to \$1,000 with interest and an additional \$1,000 without interest.

Federal reserve: Amendments, including amendment to the Clayton anti-trust law permitting officers and directors of member banks to become officers and directors of not more than two other non-competing banks; amendments permitting national banks to establish foreign branches, liberalizing regulations for discounting commercial paper and permitting member banks in towns of 5,000 or less population to act as agents for insurance companies.

Creation of a joint sub-committee of Senate and House interstate commerce committees to investigate necessity for further legislation for railroads and the interstate commerce commission, question of government ownership of public utilities and comparative worth of government ownership as against government regulation.

Tariff: Creation of a non-partisan tariff commission of five members to investigate and advise Congress on tariff revision; repeal of the free sugar provision of existing tariff laws; amendments increasing duties on dyestuffs to encourage manufacturing dyestuffs in the United States; enactment of an anti-dumping provision to prevent dumping of foreign-made goods at less than foreign market prices; authorization for the president to retaliate against foreign nations prohibiting importation of goods from the United States by laying an embargo against imports from offending nations.

Cotton futures act: Providing a prohibitive tax on cotton sold for future delivery in fictitious or wash sales.

Philippines: Law to provide for a more autonomous government of the islands, enlarging self-government, reorganizing election laws, establishing an elective Senate and promising independence whenever, in the judgment of the United States, the Philippine people demonstrate capability for it.

Railroad eight-hour day law: Establishing eight hours as the standard for reckoning the compensation of railroad employees operating trains in interstate commerce after Jan. 1, 1917, and providing for a commission of three to investigate the effects of the eight-hour standard, present wages not to be reduced during the investigation, nor for 30 days thereafter, and work in excess of eight hours to be paid for at a pro rata rate.

DANISH TREATY RATIFIED.

Less Than Half a Dozen Senators Voted Against Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—The treaty providing for the purchase from Denmark of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000 was ratified by the Senate last night. There was no roll call and less than half a dozen senators, including Senators Norris, Jones and Clapp voted against it.

The vote followed several hours of debate in executive session while the Senate was waiting for the conference report on the emergency revenue bill, the only obstacle to adjournment of Congress.

An amendment by Senator Norris to reduce the purchase price from \$25,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was defeated by an overwhelming vote, and the treaty was approved just as it was signed by Secretary Lansing and Minister Brun in New York, August 4.

The terms of the treaty Denmark would sell to the United States the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, together with adjacent islands and rocks and including "the right of property in all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, etc."

Denmark would guarantee cession of the islands to be free and unencumbered except for certain franchises and concessions which the United States agrees to maintain.

The treaty forth that the purchase price shall be paid to the Danish representative in Washington in gold coin of the United States within ninety days from the date of the exchange of ratifications. There are the usual provisions to safeguard the personal and property rights of Danish subjects residing in the islands.

GOES ON VACATION.

Pres. Wilson May Not Return to Washington Till After Election.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—President Wilson left Washington at 1 o'clock this afternoon for a stay which may extend until after the election in November. To-night he will speak at a suffrage convention at Atlantic City.

In a statement following the adjournment of Congress, President Wilson called attention to the helpful legislation passed and declared that while he regretted the additional legislation dealing with the recent dispute between the railroads and their employees was not completed he had every reason to believe it will be taken up immediately after Congress reconvenes.

INJURED AVIATOR DEAD.

Maj. W. J. Campbell Was Hurt When Machine Crashed to Ground.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Maj. W. J. Campbell, a member of the British Royal flying corps, died last night of injuries received when his aeroplane crashed to the ground from a height of 300 feet. Theodore De Kruis of Freeport, N. Y., a Harvard university student, who was a passenger with Campbell, was injured internally but will recover.

The Boston Braves are in a battered condition for the National league running, as they are minus the services of Arthur Nehf, the star pitcher, who is in the hospital threatened with a case of typhoid fever; Frank Allen, another left-hander, is on the sick list with a work cold that makes it impossible to work; and Johnny Evers is at his home in Troy with practically no change in his arm.

SOME WORKERS
OPPOSE STRIKE

And Subway and Elevated Cars Are Running Almost Normally

SHONTS DECLARES
STRIKE IS BROKEN

Officials of Union Say They Will Fight to the Bitter End

New York, Sept. 8.—Subway and elevated transportation lines on Manhattan island are being operated on what officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit company say are virtually normal schedules, although it was admitted that service on the surface lines of the New York Railways' company was seriously affected by the traction strike called Wednesday night.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who are conducting the strike, conceded that schedules on the subway and elevated lines were not seriously hampered, but reiterated their determination to fight to the end. They announced that widespread efforts would be made to induce strike-breakers and employees who have remained loyal to the company to quit their posts.

Theodore P. Shonks, president of the Interborough, issued a statement in which he said the strike was a failure. If police protection continued as good as it had been throughout the day, he asserted, the city was assured of normal transportation facilities.

Several arrests were made during the day. Disorders which occurred in various parts of the city, however, resulted in only minor injuries to a few persons, according to police reports.

William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the Amalgamated association, and Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough, issued a statement before the public service commission. The officers expressed readiness to call a meeting of the workers to learn whether they would accept the commission's ruling on the fairness of the so-called "master and servant" contracts, which union leaders say precipitated the strike. Attorneys for the Interborough, however, declared that the company would not abrogate the contracts in any event.

Employees of the Third Avenue Railway company, at two separate meetings last night, voted against any strike, for the present, on that company's lines.

Three hundred union employees of the United States Railway company, while expressing readiness to go on a sympathetic strike, voted to postpone action.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS

In August Over the Record of July at St. Albans.

St. Albans, Sept. 8.—There was a big increase over the preceding month in the amount of imports during the month just past, in the duties collected the past month from last year, as well as for July this year. The amount collected was \$27,713.10, as compared with \$28,468.78 during July and a decrease of \$459.63 from August last year, when the amount collected was \$28,172.73.

The imports for the month of August amounted to \$3,139,322, as compared with \$2,379,562 for the corresponding month last year, and the exports were \$5,602,434, as compared with \$3,390,485 for August last year. There was a falling off, however, in the duties collected the past month from last year, as well as for July this year. The amount collected was \$27,713.10, as compared with \$28,468.78 during July and a decrease of \$459.63 from August last year, when the amount collected was \$28,172.73.

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